

HAVE YOU TRIED  
"CLUB."  
OUR STANDARD BLEND OF  
SCOTCH WHISKY  
\$14.00 PER DOZEN  
Sample on Application.  
H. PRICE & CO.,  
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

GUINNESS'S  
THE FINEST  
STOUT IN THE WORLD.  
"BOAR'S HEAD"  
BOTTLING.  
Per cask 8 dozen Pints \$24.00  
Per dozen Pints ... 3.00  
SOLE AGENTS:  
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No. 14,795 號五十九百七千四萬一第 日十初月年壹十三緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1905. 伍拜禮 號八月九年五零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**WATSON'S  
HOUSEHOLD  
AMMONIA**  
FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND  
HOUSEHOLD.

An Elegant Preparation. Delicately Perfumed.  
Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counter-  
acts all effects of perspiration, and is as  
refreshing and invigorating to the system  
as a Turkish Bath.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.**  
HE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
[a1342]

**CUTLER, PALMER  
& CO.'S**

**"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY**  
A Blend  
of Selected  
Distillations of the  
Finest Scotch Whiskies.  
\$10.50 Per Case.

Apply to

SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a65]

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**

**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.  
\$2.70 per bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [a1412]

NOTICE.

**GEO. FENWICK & CO., LD., Engineers**  
&c., are open to receive OFFERS FOR  
THE PURCHASE OF THEIR WANCHAI  
PROPERTY, comprising portions of Marine  
Lots Nos 31 and 38; approximate area 43,000  
square feet.

For further particulars apply to the Company.  
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [133]

**DR. M. H. CHAUN.**

**THE latest Method of the AMERICAN  
SYSTEM of DENTISTRY.**  
37, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2056]

**SIEN TING.**  
**SURGEON DENTIST.**  
No. 10, DAGUIAR STREET  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st March, 1903.

**AUTOMATIC MAUSER  
PISTOLS.**

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.  
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
**SIEMSEN & CO.**  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1900. 52

**A. LING & CO.,  
FURNITURE STORE.**  
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY  
WARE, &c., &c.; and FOOCHOW  
LACQUERED WARE.  
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [222]

**DAVID CORSAI & SON'S  
MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY BOILED  
LONG FLAX  
RELIANCE CROWN  
TARPAULING.**  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.  
Sole Agents.

**QUAN WAI & CO.**

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.  
EXPORTERS AND CONTRACTORS.  
Sole Agents of  
**QUAN TAI & CO.,** Lime Manufacturers.  
All descriptions of  
GRANITE AND MARBLE FOR EXPORT.  
Factories in  
GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS  
Prices & Estimates on Application.  
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.  
Hongkong, 17th January, 1905. [1682]

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

HAVE NOW REMOVED TO THEIR  
**NEW STORE**

IN CHATER ROAD AND ICE HOUSE STREET.  
ENTRANCE IN ICE HOUSE STREET.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. [a36]

**PHOTO SUPPLIES.**

DEVELOPING  
AND PRINTING  
UNDERTAKEN.  
  
GOOD WORK,  
PROMPT  
RETURN

UP-TO-DATE DARK ROOM

FITTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FAN  
AT THE DISPOSAL OF AMATEURS.

**LONG, HING & CO.,  
PHOTO GOODS STORE,**

17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Premises formerly occupied by Mr. FR. BLONCK, Silk Lace Manufacturer,  
NEXT DOOR to our FORMER ADDRESS.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1904. a59

**THE  
LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO., LD.**  
LONDON,

**ELECTRIZITAETS ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT VORM.  
W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.**

FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION  
Apply to—  
**SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.** 54a

IMITATED BUT NOT EQUALLED!

**CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.**

NOT A STIMULANT, BUT A RESTORATIVE NERVE-TONIC FOR ALL  
COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM DEPRESSED VITALITY.

FOR FATIGUE OF MIND AND BODY, AND SLEEPLESSNESS.

ALL CLUB AND HOTEL BARS KEEP IT.

**WATKINS, LIMITED,**

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

AND  
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,

(Crown Brand.)  
APOTHECARIES' HALL, HONGKONG. [a33]

**KOWLOON HOTEL.**  
KOWLOON.

DELIGHTFUL SITUATION. UNEXCELLED RESORT FOR TRAVELLERS  
AND RESIDENTS.  
BILLIARDS AND BOWLING. LAWN AND GARDENS.  
**JAS. W. OSBORNE, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER.** 2068

**TURKISH CIGARETTES.**

**JOHN PETRINO & CO.**

GRAND FORMAT	...	Per Tin of	50	\$1.75
GOLD TIPPED	...	"	50	1.60
STAR OF INDIA	...	"	100	2.75
PRINCESS	...	"	100	2.20

SOLE AGENTS:

**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,**

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1905. [a37]

**PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES**

**HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.**

3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Fog" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00  
5 Star, LIQUEUR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at ... \$22.00  
Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the Soda."  
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor.  
Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:  
1298  
**F. BLACKHEAD & Co.**

**CHUN SENG.**

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DRAPER & TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.  
ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.

A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.  
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a1229]

**W. BREWER & CO.**

23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Clowes' Naval Pocket Book	...	\$6.50	FRY'S MAGAZINE.
The Sky Pilot	...	1.75	WINDSOR MAGAZINE.
Portuguese Dictionary; Small Pocket	...	3.00	WIDE WORLD MAGAZINE.
Edition; 2 Vols.	...	3.00	STRAND MAGAZINE.
Portuguese Dictionary, by Valdez; 2 Vols.	...	13.00	Cassell's Russo-Japanese War; Part 25.
The Daughter of Maude	...	1.75	Cassell's History of England; Part 26.
Hidden Treasures at the National Gallery;	...	...	Cassell's Great Pictures in Private Galleries; Part 20.
a Selection of Studies and Drawings,	...	...	MITCHELL'S PENS.
by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.; Now	...	3.90	SLAZENGER'S TENNIS RACKETS
Published for the 1st Time	...	0.40	(DEMON, SPECIAL DEMON, E.G.M., DORSETY).
Full Mail Holiday Number	...	3.00	ROYAL IRISH LINEN NOTE PAPER,
Chemistry of Mining	...	5.90	3 SIZES. [a35]
Electric Ship Lighting, by Urquhart	...	1.75	
Jo Salis: A Tale of the Russo-Japanese	...	1.75	
War (of Particular Local Interest)	...	1.75	
Poverty Bay	...	1.75	
Playing the Knave	...	1.75	

**A. TACK & CO.**

26, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

**FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASS & PLATED WARE.**

JUST RECEIVED a large and select assortment of PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS,  
consisting of Eastman's Kodaks and Films, Ilford Plates and Paper, Johnson's Chemicals,  
and cheap Magazine Cameras. Prices considerably reduced. [a46]

**CUTLER, PALMER & CO.**

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA:  
ESTABLISHED 1815.

	Per Case.
BRANDY ****	\$22.50
" ***	20.00
" **	16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL	20.00
" JOHN WALKER & SONS'	
OLD HIGHLAND	12.50
" C. F. & CO'S SPECIAL	
BLEND	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	20.00
" DOURO	13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO	20.00
" LA TORRE	16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

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HONGKONG AGENTS.

**HIRANO.**

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.

THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LD. KOBE.

AGENTS: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [1905]

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**mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA  
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Telegraphic Address "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Code)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State  
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail  
and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and  
SOLE AGENTS for Hokkaido, Honshu, Kanagawa, Fukuoka, Yamaguchi, Hiroshima, Okayama, Tokushima, and other Coals.  
Sashihara Tsubokuro, Yoshinobu, Yoshio, Yunosuke, and other Coals.  
S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

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**HONGKONG HOTEL**

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 persons.  
131 Bedrooms.  
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel residents.  
Hydraulic Lifts to each floor.  
Electric Lighting and Fans.  
Every Comfort.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.  
Ladies' Dress Rooms.  
Matron in attendance.

CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.

A. F. DAVIES,

Acting Manager.

**KING EDWARD HOTEL.**

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the—

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1729]

**CONNAUGHT HOTEL.**

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near  
the Banks and Principal Offices.  
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.  
Large and lofty Rooms, elegantly furnished.  
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water  
throughout.  
Special Rates for Tourists.  
Lunch Service for Guests.  
For Terms, apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a4]

**CARLTON HOUSE**

**HOTELS.**

No. 8 & 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

THESE premises, formerly known as the  
Club Hotel and the Waverley Hotel  
have been thoroughly renovated and furnished  
in excellent style as Private Family Hotels.  
Cool Rooms, Comfort of Residents, and the  
Cuisine a specialty.

Apply to—

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1904. [94]

**"BOA VISTA"**

(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH  
CHINA,  
MACAO.

HAS been re-opened under European  
management and most strict supervision  
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.  
All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of  
a few days rest and quiet.  
Comfortable accommodation for travellers  
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque  
colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong  
One steamer (s.s. Heungshan), daily to and  
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from  
Canton, give easy communication with both  
these centres.

Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."  
For Terms, apply  
[a241] THE MANAGER.

**VICTORIA HOTEL.**

SHAMEN-CANTON.

On the British Concession.

**MACAO HOTEL.**

MACAO, CHINA.

In the Centre of the Praya Grande.

Both Hotels under experienced European  
Management.

Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents  
and Tourists.

WM. FARMER,

Proprietor.

**SUN FAT & CO.**

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN  
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S  
UNDERWEAR.

EMBROIDERIES, LACE, SILK, PONGEE,  
GRASS LINEN, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS,  
BLANKETS, TRUNKS.

EBONY FURNITURE AND FANCY GOODS.  
No. 82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Any Order Promptly Attended To.  
Hongkong, 12th January, 1905.



## INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1811.

AERATED  
WATER  
MANUFACTURERS

THE WATER used is THE PUREST that can be obtained, and is SKILFULLY FILTERED ON THE MOST SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

THE MACHINERY employed is of latest design and most approved type.

THE BEST INGREDIENTS only are used.

GUARANTEEING  
ABSOLUTE  
PURITY.ENGLISH  
EXPERTS

Manage our Factories, and their practical knowledge and constant supervision enables us to produce waters of unrivalled excellence and purity.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED.

Chemists by Appointment to H. E. the Governor.

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## BIRTH

On 1st September, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. WILFRED F. HARRIS, a daughter.

## MARRIAGE

On 1st September, at Shanghai, at the American Consulate, by the Rev. W. F. Bentley, Augustus R. MOULDER to EILEEN M. MORRISON.

## DEATHS

On 7th September, ELIZABETH JANE GORDON, beloved wife of ALEXANDER LLOYD GORDON, Sergeant of Police, died at Victoria Hospital, Hong Kong.

Funeral will pass the Monument at 5 p.m. (to day) 8th inst.

Friends please accept this the only intimation.

On 1st September, at Shanghai, Mrs. ANNIE GALLAGHER, mother of Capt. R. G. ANDERSON, Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., aged 76 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1905.

A suggestion was thrown out some time back that, under the influence of Japan, it might be possible to introduce into China a system of representative Government such as would meet the needs of the country. The idea of such a change is not altogether new. It was long ago perceived by those who were able to look a little below the surface that the instincts of the Chinese are not antagonistic to representative institutions, and that the autocratic form of Government to which, from tradition, they pay so much outward respect, does not in reality command so much acceptance as mere outward observances would seem to indicate. The Mandarin has always been a popular subject of ridicule in the lighter pieces that are produced at Chinese theatres; and the stage in this way is often no bad index of the public mind. In one well-known farce called "Borrowing a Wife" a comical scene is introduced where, after hearing plaintiff and defendant, the Mandarin is made to tell them that they are both in the wrong, and settles the matter by pocketing the sum in dispute himself. That such a play should be often produced in a country where respect for authority is so strongly inculcated as in China appears somewhat strange—but it is one of the many anomalies which surprise us among this never to be understood people. On the other hand there are evidences, in a variety of directions, that the Chinese possess many of the qualifications which are necessary for self government. The facility with which they can

organise themselves into associations of all kinds, both for good and for evil, is marked; and this power, when rightly directed, is, it is needless to say, a main factor in popular or representative government. In the Guilds and the vast number of social and quasi religious societies that exist all over the country, the organisation is perfect; and in their secret societies, however undesirable they may be in certain respects, the same powers of combination and administration are beyond question conspicuous. If these talents could be made to work in the right directions, they might be of incalculable value in the government of the country—but it is clear that it must require no common powers to produce this result. It seems, however, that Japanese statesmen are hopeful of being able so to influence and instruct the Chinese that this end could be attained in something like twelve years. It is characteristic of the Japanese that, in dealing with a subject of so apparently undefined a nature, they should fix the actual time which it would take to bring about the change. This shows that the question must have been going into by them with their accustomed thoroughness. It has evidently been treated not merely as an abstract speculation, but has been well thought out on the basis of actual fact. The knowledge which even the best informed Europeans possess of practical working of administration in China is too limited to enable them even to attempt to form an accurate judgment upon a question of this kind. With the abstract principles of Chinese Government a few well-informed European officials or scholars are sufficiently acquainted; but the fact which most strongly strikes the former, is the degree to which in practice the administration differs from what in theory it is supposed to be. It is manifest to those who study the subject, that side by side with the accepted government, under the supreme control of the Son of Heaven, there has long been working a popular system which in a variety of ways, theoretically irregular, acts as a check upon the central authorities and modifies the intensity of a pure autocracy. In several directions the Chinese have contrived to preserve an amount of individual freedom, which would be impossible but for this peculiar working of a popular element. In many cases the means of maintaining this independence have been to bring the local officials to a reasonable attitude by the simple plan of making them a sufficient payment or, to put it more plainly, to give them a sufficient bribe. In other cases, however, the more legitimate course has been resorted to of assisting the officials to obtain revenue of a specified kind in return for special privileges. But, in one way or another, we constantly find that the mode in which government is carried out in China is by an understanding of some kind being arrived at between various powerful combinations and the governing classes; and such a state of things, however open to abuse while it exists unofficially, is precisely that which, properly directed, might at least locally be made the basis of sound representative institutions. This is no doubt what has been perceived by the Japanese statesmen, who hope to be able to educate the Chinese into something in the form of Representative Government. But the great difficulty that has to be met is how such a system could be expanded so as to become applicable, not merely locally, but over the whole empire. This, it is no doubt foreseen, could only be a work of considerable time, and it is probably for this reason that the Japanese have suggested the idea of twelve years being necessary. It is to be hoped, for the interests of China, that the anticipations may be realised, and such a hope is not unreasonable under existing circumstances. There is no doubt that, at present China is willing to learn much from Japan; and that nation, from its intimate knowledge of the Chinese and their institutions, is the one best fitted to give them the instruction they so much require.

Mr. B. L. Frost is coaching a Glee Club in connection with the Y.M.C.A.

Lieuts. C. B. Down and L. C. Larmour, of the R.G.A., have just been promoted from 2nd Lieuts.

Up to the last the Japanese papers declared that it would be much better to continue the war than to forego the indemnity and divide Saghalien.

Owing to a plethora of matter, some variation of the usual arrangement of our pages has been found necessary to-day. On page 7, there appears an account of a Manila enquiry into a shipping collision, and a sidelight on Chinese officialdom. For the Supreme Court and Police Court reports and the Marine Court record, readers will please turn to page 5, where also appears some other matter.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

## THE SEETHING CAUCASUS.

LONDON, 7th September.

Tartar bands are fighting the Armenians in the Caucasus. Hundreds have already been killed. Baku and Shusha were pillaged, and the oil wells left burning.

## THE PEACE TREATY.

Kobe, 1st Sept.

Intense indignation has been created throughout Japan by the publication of the conditions of peace.

It is declared that the conditions are at once a sacrifice and a humiliation after an unbroken series of complete victories by the Army and Navy.

This telegram was apparently handed in at Kobe at 6 p.m. on the 1st inst., and was received in Hong Kong at 3.15 a.m. on the 7th inst. We assume that the Japanese Press Censor delayed the message until the receipt of news that the Treaty had been actually signed.

The Tokyo censor was not so strict as the Kobe one. The following appeared in the Y.C. Daily News on the 2nd:

The chauvinistic journals here are dissatisfied, and regard the agreement as humiliating. The public generally are surprised that there is to be no indemnity. The Kokumei, however, says that it is not out of place to express regret at the fact that Japan is not possessed by the jingo feeling, and she has attained all the objects whose refusal constituted the *cause belli*, in addition to the pro cetera of Corea, the open door in Manchuria, the lease of the Liaoting Peninsula, the transfer of the Chinese Eastern railway and the richer half of Saghalien, and the Primorsky fishery. She has attained what may be called an honourable peace.

Regarding the waiving of the indemnity and of thecession of the whole of Saghalien, uncontrollable circumstances render insistence on these conditions impossible; but this cannot materially injure the dignity of the victors, inasmuch as Japan did not fight for money. There is reason to thank Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira, and it is impossible to describe the gratitude that is due to President Roosevelt. The foreign residents in Japan wonder at and admire Japan's moderation and fairness.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

## FIGHTING AT BAKU.

LONDON, 5th September.

A battle between Tartars and Armenians has been going on since Saturday. Up to the present, 100 have been killed and wounded. Troops are engaged.

## THE TREATY OF PEACE.

LONDON, 5th September.

A synopsis of the treaty published, shows fifteen articles, of which the gist is known; each party undertakes to employ its section of the Manchurian railway solely for commercial and industrial purposes, and to establish a junction at Quing Cheng; each will evacuate Manchuria within eighteen months, after which each will retain fifteen railway guards per kilometre, and each party agrees to place no obstacle in the way of China for the development of Manchuria.

The French Mail of the 8th August was delivered in London on the 6th inst.

A general meeting of members of the Y.M.C.A. will be held at 9 p.m. on the 18th inst. to discuss the advisability of enlarging the field for membership to include men of the naval and military services.

The Gazette announces the appointment of Mr. Henry A. Little to be Consul at Chinghai, Mr. Herbert A. Little at Changsha, Mr. Harry H. Fox at Ichang, and Mr. George J. L. Litton at Teng-Yueh.

Saturday, the last night of the season, has been arranged as the Vice-Royal night at the Theatre Royal, when a special programme will be submitted by the Gaiety Star Combination. A special matinee for children takes place in the afternoon.

A Berlin correspondent points out that one very potent factor in producing the present pessimistic mood in Germany has been the fear that the victory of Japan in the Far East will materially impair the eligibility of Kiaochow as the starting point for a policy of penetration in China.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Asheton Gore Curzon-Howe had the honour of being received by the King upon relinquishing his appointment as Second in Command of the China Station, when His Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood, and invested him with the Insignia of Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, Military Division.

A meeting of members of the Y.M.C.A. interested in football was held at the Association's Rooms last night, when officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—President, Mr. J. L. McPherson; captain, Mr. A. Hamilton; vice-captain, Mr. A. S. Kempthorne; secretary and treasurer, Mr. M. Bishop; committee—Messrs. W. L. Wessner and L. O. Le Breton. Practice will commence next week.

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held at the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon.

There were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR MATTHEW NATHAN, K.C.M.G.

Hon. COLONEL C. H. DARLING, R.E. (General Officer Commanding the Troops).

Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. SIR H. S. BARKLEY, K.C. (Attorney General).

Hon. Mr. L. A. M. JOHNSTON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. E. A. IRVING (Registrar-General).

Hon. Mr. BISHOP H. TAYLOR, R.N. (Harbour Master).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM (Director of Public Works).

Hon. SIR C. P. CHATER, C.M.G.

Hon. DR. HO KAI M.B., C.M.G., C.M.S.

Hon. Mr. I. SHEWAN.

Hon. Mr. GERSHON STEWART.

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK.

Hon. Mr. C. W. DICKSON.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Council).

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH and Mr. BISHOP H. TAYLOR took the oath and assumed their seats as members of the Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADDRESS.

Before business was commenced, HIS EXCELLENCY in an address to the Council, said:—

GENTLEMEN.—Our only meetings this year have hitherto been four, and we had in the Session between the 23rd May and the 22nd June the Extraordinary Meetings of 27th July in which we passed the Supplementary Estimates. A further short Session is now necessary for important financial and for some Legislative business. It is my duty to limit if possible the meetings of the Council to two short Sessions in the year. By this means not only will the call on your time be lessened, but the Government will guard against the tendency of hasty legislation, to meet some emergency which on the face of it seems needful, but which comparatively short trial often proves to be ineffectual to attain its object.

The first business of the present Session will be to pass a few votes authorising excesses on the Estimates for the present year and to make financial provision for the year 1906. On this latter matter I will address you on the first reading of the Appropriation Bill. The Merchant Shipping Amendment Bill which was introduced on the 1st day of July, and which was referred to a Select Committee, will be brought forward for a second reading on the 11th inst. It is a Bill of considerable importance, and I shall endeavour to bring it forward as early as possible.

The second business of the Session will be to consider the Merchant Shipping Ordinance Amendment Bill, which was introduced on the 1st day of July, and which was referred to a Select Committee. It is a Bill of considerable importance, and I shall endeavour to bring it forward as early as possible.

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The eleventh business of the Session will be to consider the Merchant Shipping Ordinance Amendment Bill, which was introduced on the 1st day of July, and which was referred to a Select Committee. It is a Bill of considerable importance, and I shall endeavour to bring it forward as early as possible.

lead sales which have lately much fallen off, probably owing to the recent financial crisis in the Chinese Community. The revised estimate of ordinary expenditure (that is expenditure other than that on Extraordinary Public Works) is more than the original estimate by \$25,708, the unanticipated expenditure on account of arrears for the Eastern Mail Service, the acceleration of that service, the survey for the Canton-Kowloon Railway, and the award in the Howard and Stephens case, not being entirely met by savings on striking payments owing to the high rate of exchange in the first eight months of the year, on plague expenditure and on various other items. A sum of \$42,100 less than the original estimate will according to the revised estimate be spent during the year on Extraordinary Public Works. This difference between original and revised estimates is not great in comparison with a sum of over \$1,800,000. It will be seen that the revised estimate of revenue and expenditure convert the surplus of \$32,419 which appeared in the original estimate into a deficit of \$78,760. Deducting this with the balance of assets at the end of 1905 that is from \$27,722 and adding \$113,000, the estimated arrears for the year, we get as the estimate balance of assets at the end of this year with which to start the year 1906 a sum of \$377,992.

## ESTIMATES OF REVENUE.

In the Memorandum explaining the Estimates of Revenue which has been laid on the table an explanation has been given of the increase or decrease in every item of which the amount differs from that included in the amount for the year 1905. It will assist Honourable Members if I point out the most important of these differences and their effect on the total of the estimate. If they will turn to page 2 to 5 of the printed Estimates before them they will be able easily to follow my remarks. Taking in the first instance the increases, it will be observed that the principal one of \$249,000 is due to the bringing to revenue account of the accumulated surplus of the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund and the subscriptions for the year 1906. I have already referred to the taking over of the fund in my remarks on the legislation proposed for the Session. A new assessment brings in an additional \$30,000 from rates while payments for excess consumption of water and for meters are put down at \$3,000 more for the coming year than for 1905. The items for receipts under the Stamp Ordinance, for New Territory Rates, and for Sunday Closing Working Permits, each an extra of additional \$15,000. The only other big increase we anticipate is the licence for carriages and cabs. Last year it was thought the opening of the Low Level Tramway would result in a large falling off in the number of licences, but this anticipation has not been realised, and it is safe therefore to go back to the figures for those licences of 1904 and to add \$14,200 to the amount which stood in the 1905 Estimates. In addition to the foregoing seven items, which aggregate \$247,500, there are 35 items of the estimates that show increases of \$19,000 which amount altogether to \$63,434 and indicate general development. The sum total of the increases is thus \$310,934. The items on which there are decreases are less numerous. The most serious is a diminution of \$15,000 a month or \$180,000 for the year on the payment for the Opium Farm. This reduction was granted from November, 1904, after very careful investigation and full consultation with the Executive Council. \$100,000 less is estimated to be produced by land sales, our anticipations in 1905 under this heading not having been realised. It is possible that the determination of the track of the Railway through Kowloon may result in the reduced estimate of \$400,000 for 1905 being largely exceeded, but I prefer to be on the safe side with regard to this speculative item. The sum of \$25,000 less than estimated for 1905, the period of average falling rotation having been somewhat extended after discussion in this Council and reference to the Forest Department of India. There is a decrease of \$10,501 in the item for slaughter House Fees which was over-estimated for 1905. The aggregate of the decreases in the above four items is thus \$316,435. To this has to be added \$25,800 due to minor decreases in 14 other items. These results a total decrease of \$342,235, which deducted from the total increase of \$310,934, leaves a net increase of \$14,731 in the revenue of \$7,347,395 estimated for 1905 over that of \$7,195,111 originally estimated for 1905. (applause). The increase over the revised estimate of \$7,081,100 for 1905 is \$267,295.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE.

The Memorandum explaining the Estimates of Expenditure which has been laid on the table deals mostly with items for which the approval of the Secretary of State is not required. Some further explanation will be of assistance to Honourable Members with regard to those items which, subject to the vote of the Council, have been approved at the Colonial Office. In this explanation I shall endeavour to avoid confusion by omitting references to minor details which are explained in the notes at the foot of each page of the detailed estimates. Turning to page 6 of the printed Estimates, we will see that the Charge on Account of the Public Debt remains the same as last year. The amount for Pensions is increased by \$15,676, of which \$6,000 is due to the Government taking over the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund and the balance to an excess of new pensions over pensions ceased. There is a decrease of \$2,500 in the vote for the Governor due to economies on the furniture item, and one of \$8,317 in the vote for the Colonial Secretary's Department and Legislature, which is partly only apparent as the items connected with the Police Magistracy in the New Territories amounting to \$4,498, have been transferred to the vote for the Magistracy where they seem to me more in place. A change in the holder of the office of Chief Clerk accounts for \$1,720 of the balance. The vote for the Registrar-General's Department is increased by \$10,184 but \$8,000 of it is a transfer from the Colonial Secretary's Service Vote, to which the rent of the Registrar-General's Office was formerly charged, while \$4,000 is special expenditure for the quinquennial census which is due in 1906 and which the Principal Civil Medical Officer strongly recommended should be taken. Minor alterations are explained in the Memorandum accompanying the Estimates. There is a small para-ant addition of \$840 to the vote for the Audit Department on account of an alteration in the rate of contribution of Stocking into Dollars in the estimate of \$6,439 to that for the Treasury, of which \$3,000 is for the expenses of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, \$1,000 for the additional cost of 5d. six stamps, and the bulk of the remainder is due to stipulated increases and to minor changes in salary explained in the Memorandum. In the total Office the increase is a big one, \$14,231. Of this \$27,845 comes from an increased payment for the Eastern Mail service based on the award of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, which was laid on the table of this Council with my Financial Minute No. 13 of this year and on the new three years' contract which has been entered into with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for an accelerated service from the 1st February, 1906. It has also been provided to provide \$3,500 for Mail Bags and Parcel Post Envelopes. Apparently we have been using those belonging to another

Administration. The considerable portion of the excess of this year's over last year's Estimates not accounted for by the two items I have mentioned is due to new subordinate appointments that have been created and to an improved scheme of salaries that has been adopted in the hopes of increasing the efficiency of this Department which so affects the convenience of the public. I shall explain precisely to you this revised scheme of salaries. A special expenditure of \$15,000 incurred in 1905 in the purchase of a steam-launch instead of a motor launch is reported in 1906. You will observe that the Harbour Master's Department now provides for a separate Mercantile Marine Office. This Office, estimated to cost \$6,083, has been established on the very strong recommendation of the Harbour Master that it was necessary to make additional provision for the growing requirements of the Mercantile Marine. On his recommendation I have also introduced the new scheme of subordinate salaries throughout the Department. These, and a few minor changes, including some savings, have resulted in a net increase in the vote of \$4,334. Special provision of \$15,400 has also been made for the purchase of new Fairway Lights and Buys for the Western Harbour entrance, a provision which has been urged in this Council. The vote for the Observatory remains as before except for a small addition of \$330 in the item for the printing of observations. That for the Judicial and Local Department shows an increase of \$23,224. Of this increase \$2,100 is for an arrangement that has been agreed on by His Honour the Chief Justice for obtaining accurate reports on important Law Cases. \$5,498 is due to the transfer to the Magistracy of the charges in connection with the Magistracy at Tai Po previously borne by the Colonial Secretary's Department, and \$1,830 to an increase in the Crown Solicitors' salary, out of which salary the expenses of a new man with his office now to be defrayed. A considerable item, \$12,946, is added on account of a considerable addition being required to satisfactorily deal with the registration of land in the New Territories. The police vote is increased by \$8,274 partly by more Europeans drawing Stabling salary will \$3,240 is due to the engagement of the probationer now in Canton leaving China. The Fire Brigade remains practically the same, but more used by \$180. When the first draft of the Estimates was being prepared I directed the inclusion of an item for a new Floating Fire Engine. The cost of this would be some \$50,000, and after careful consideration I came ultimately to the conclusion that this item should be omitted from the Estimates, at any rate for this year, partly because the rapid extension of the rider main system which will secure a supply to the hydrants at all times of the year makes its importance and partly because I was not satisfied that the pattern of float-rig proposed was a very useful one. On the latter point enquiries are now being made in regard. The Prison vote has been increased by \$3,490, the largest item of the increase being that for lighting the Gaol and Warders' Quarters, last year's provision having proved insufficient. The vote for the Medical Department has been increased by \$3,350. The addition of \$8,000 is considered necessary to bring up the reserve of Medical and Surgical appliances to a quantity which would make the Hospital independent of outside supplies for some months has been partly met by savings on other items of the vote. (applause). The reduction of \$5,830 in the vote for the Sanitary Department is mainly based on provision for fewer plague patients. As Members are doubtless aware there have been considerable savings effected on the amounts voted for combing the plague, both this year and last. The reduction on the whole vote would have been greater but for the transfer to it of the sum of \$3,939 for rent of offices from the Miscellaneous Secret Vote and had it not been necessary to make provision for two various minor items mentioned in the Memorandum before you, which a staff for the New Western and Mong Kok San Markets (\$2,393) is the most considerable. The Educational and Forestry Department Vote is reduced by \$679, as the Children's Garden at the Peninsula, costing about that amount, is to be finished this year. A decrease of \$4,259 in the vote for the Department of the Inspector of Schools is more than accounted for by the amount which is found to be earned under the Grant Code being considerably less than that entered in the Estimates last year. The retirement of the Head Mistress and consequent reorganisation of the Bolkios Public School result in further reduction. On the other hand the separation from that School of classes for Indian boys and the establishment at Tai Po of the second Government School in the New Territories involve small increases, and a further small increase is necessitated by the adoption of the grubbing scheme throughout the department. The application of the same scheme to the Chinese masters is partly responsible for the addition of \$3,775 to the vote for Grass and Plugs, the provision of a laboratory for a technical class also contributing to the increase. The ecclesiastical, charitable, and transport votes remain as they were for last year. A reduction of \$29,916 in the vote miscellaneous services is more apparent than real, as two important items, equivalent of exchange on payment of widows and orphans' pensions, and rent for Government offices, have merely been transferred to other votes. There are, however, considerable reductions of less payment of interest on funds and the item for equalisation of exchanges on Indian Police Remittances. The Military Contribution to Imperial Government of 20 per centum of our revenue is within \$43 the same as last year. On the Volunteer vote an increase of \$5,652 is partly due to the kindness shown for rifle practice by members of the Volunteer Reserve Association, partly to increase strength of the Volunteers, and partly (which they asked me to make) to the provision for a longer period in camp for them. The Public Works Department requires \$18,564 more this year than last mainly owing to the necessity for bringing up important arrears of survey work and for providing a working establishment in connection with the Tyant-Tuk pumping station and with the new Water Works at Kowloon now approaching completion. The vote for Resources, Public Works, which must increase year by year, is increased by \$35,700. This includes \$15,000 for the maintenance of new communications, roads, and telegraphs; \$2,400 for maintaining the extension of the drainage system, \$5,200 for keeping up additional electric and gas lamps including those for the Park Roads for which a desire was expressed in this Council, and \$30,000 for extended water supply. Three-quarters of the last considerable item is for pumping water from the new reservoir at Tyant-Tuk. This completes a rough review of all the votes in the Estimates of Expenditure except that for Extraordinary Public Works. It shows an increase of \$135,263 or less than 2 per cent on the corresponding votes for last year, an increase which I trust will be considered justified by the expansion of the Colony and by the increased efficiency in administration which it is anticipated will be derived from the various new provisions.

The expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary shows a reduction of \$253,500. Practically the entire reduction, i.e. \$241,200







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Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Manager.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

A SERIES of THIRTEEN SUPPERS will be served at the KOWLOON HOTEL, commencing from FRIDAY, the 8th inst., 10 P.M.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1905. [2080]

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

"LIGONEIL" Near Peak Train Station. Immediate Possession.

Apply to—S. J. DAVID & CO.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1905. [2081]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 9th September, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road.

HANDSOME TEAKWOOD FURNITURE, B. BACKWOOD STANDS, TYPEWRITER, BICYCLE, and COOKING STOVE.

One COLLARD & COLLARD COTTAGE PIANO in very good condition.

Also

A FEW VERY OLD SPECIMENS OF CHINA.

Of the Kinloong, Hongkong and Soon Tak Dynasties.

Terms of Sale.—As Customary.

V. I. REMEDIOS, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1905. [2092]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN," Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 8th inst., at 10 A.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1905. [2079]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SIMLA," FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex s.s. India and Persia.

From Australia, ex s.s. Moldavia.

From Calcutta, ex s.s. Manila.

From Persian Gulf ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 2 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not landed by the 13th inst. at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1905. [1]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

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are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown ex and after the 10th inst.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 14th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 17th inst., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1905. [2-10]

REQUIRED by a FIRST-CLASS

MERCANTILE HOUSE in Hongkong an Experienced Man of business to act as

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Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2050]

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Hongkong, 8th September, 1905. [2051]

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Hongkong, 7th September, 1905. [2073]

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TERMS.—As usual.

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Hongkong, 7th September, 1905. [2074]

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Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

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Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. [2063]

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## L'UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [13]

SIEMSEN & CO.

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THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [181]

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W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS, Branch Manager & Underwriter, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1905. [2032]

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W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS, Branch Manager & Underwriter, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1905. [2032]

## TO LET

## TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES on Pedder's Hill. Immediate possession.

A ROOM in COLLEGE CHAMBERS. Immediate possession.

SPACIOUS GODOWNS, formerly known as McGregor Barracks, fronting the Praya.

2nd FLOOR of No. 6, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, formerly occupied by the Standard Oil Co. of New York.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1905. [2044]

## TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. Possession, November 1st. For particulars, apply to—W. BREWER & CO., Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1905. [1949]

## TO LET.

NEW EUROPEAN HOUSES in Cameron and Des Vaux Roads, Kowloon. Electrical Fittings for Lights, &c. Possession about 1st August next.

Apply to—CHINA MERCHANTS STEAM NAVIGATION CO., 15 & 16, Connaught Road, Praya V. Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [194]

## TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 47, 48, 49 & 50, ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON, Residential Estate with Sitting Room, Bed Room, Bath Room, Kitchen, &c., entirely European style. Rental very moderate. Possession 1st August, 1905. Apply to—CHINA MERCHANTS S. N. CO., 15 & 16, Praya West, Hongkong. Hongkong, 6th July, 1905. [2071]

## TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, Eight Rooms, from 1st June, 1905.

Apply to—E. A. DE CARVALHO, 14, Arbuthnot Road. Hongkong, 13th May, 1905. [119]

## TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 28th June, 1905. [1539]

## TO LET.

NO. 74, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [84]



## DO YOU KNOW THIS?

## SOMETHING WORTH REMEMBERING.

Indigestion or Dyspepsia is caused by the inability of the stomach to supply the proper gastric juices to act on the food and digest it. Constipation is the result of poor stomach digestion which prevents the bowels from moving regularly.

Flatulency is caused by bad stomach digestion which permits the foods to ferment and causes large quantities of gas to form. Heartburn is also caused by acid fermentation in the stomach.

Biliousness comes from in-action of the liver which throws the bile into the stomach and interferes with its natural muscular action.

Rheumatism and Gout cannot occur except when there is an excess of uric acid in the blood.

Uric acid is produced when acid fermentation takes place in the stomach, instead of normal digestion.

Pimples and blotches come from impure blood, pure blood can only come from a healthy stomach.

It will be observed that all these ills arise from a disordered condition of the stomach.

The question arises how shall the stomach be kept healthy?

The answer is simple, by the use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt, the ideal tonic laxative and stomach regulator.

We make the positive assertion that Abbey's Salt is superior to any other saline or drastic harsh medicine for stomach, bowel, liver and kidney troubles.

Abbey's Salt is superior because it is the intelligent result of years of experience and improvement in the manufacture of salines; where others have stood still Abbey's Salt has progressed, it looks different, it is made different, it tastes different, and it acts gently, promptly, and surely.

Abbey's Salt absolutely corrects all disorders of the stomach, it keeps the liver active, the bowels regular, and the blood pure. As a pleasant, cooling, invigorating drink it is unsurpassed. When in need be sure to buy Abbey's Salt.

Sold in two sizes by all Chemists or Stores and by WATKINS, Limited, and A. S. WATSON, Limited, of Hongkong.

THE ABBEY FRUIT SALTINE COMPANY, Limited, 144 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. England. [1243-1]

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## AN ALLEGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 8th September.

SIR,—Are not these Indian Constables allowed too much licence in the performance of their duty?

To-day there was apparently a little trouble in the Naval Yard and a coolie was arrested.

The Indian Constable, who had the coolie in custody, was walking on his left side with the coolie's queue in his right hand, when, without any cause whatsoever, the constable deliberately took the coolie's queue in his left hand and struck him with his right.

I, unfortunately, was too busy in my office to leave it, otherwise I should have gone to the police station and laid a complaint against the constable. — Yours truly,

## CITIZEN.

"Citizen" answers his own question. He knows that Indian constables are not "allowed" too much licence, or he would not have thought of laying a complaint. If he is sure of his grounds, he should have written direct to the Police authorities, and saved time. It would have been time enough to appeal to the Press when (or rather if) the authorities had ignored his complaint. We fear that humanitarians are sometimes fonder of talk than of work. — ED.

## THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Sir,—I read the special article in the Daily Press to-day (the 5th) on the China Association with much interest. The writer concluded by remarking that the Shanghai branch has become moribund and that the Hongkong branch will doubtless go the same way.

I would like to inquire whether in fact the Hongkong branch has not already gone the same way? How many meetings of the members have been held during the last three years, say?

There is not an annual dinner even to remind us that there is a Hongkong branch of the Association.

When we read the speeches made by responsible Ministers in Parliament and observe how blisfully ignorant they appear to be of the obstructions to free commerce in China, one cannot help thinking that were the branches of the China Association out here as vigorous and as pushful as they might be, the millennium foreshadowed by the Mackay Treaty would dawn a great deal sooner than we can at present hope for. — Yours,

## OUTIS.

## CASHMERE AND INDIA.

The bestowal of fuller governing powers on the ruler of Cashmere has considerable importance. Some years ago, his Royal prerogatives had to be diminished, as the Court showed something of a disposition to court with St. Petersburg.

As a route to India, truly a very difficult one—from the Russian frontier passes through the Happy Valley, this dangerous alliance had to be stopped instantly. Happily, there was little or no alarm at the bold stroke among the other native potentates in India; their recognition of the Maharajah's ineffectual disloyalty was as quick as their perception of the impracticability of locking every door giving ingress to the Cossack. Since that time, however, the Maharajah has completely purged the offence by unblemished loyalty, and were the Muscovite to attempt any underground negotiations at Srinagar, the individuals entrusted with the mission would have a very bad time there, before they were handed over to the Calcutta Government. Information has even reached us through private channels that something of the sort occurred not very long ago, but Lord Curzon did not care to be bothered with an international complication, and was consequently obliged to pass to the Boer of the World. Reconciliation between the Emperor and the vassal States being thus accomplished, it would have been as unjust as impolitic to continue the humiliation of the mountain State now that it has afforded repeated proofs of loyalty. — Globe.

## POLICE COURT.

Thursday, 7th September.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## BOY'S EXTENSIVE THEFT.

Ng Kan, a diminutive boy of 13 years of age, was brought up in custody charged with stealing a box containing money and jewellery from the house, 36 Pottinger Street, on September 6th. The facts, as disclosed by Inspector Gouley, were that the complainant, Wu Yut Sum, went out, leaving the box containing the valuables in a drawer. On her return she found that the box had disappeared, but on entering the kitchen she saw the boy attempting to leave with the box in his hand. When questioned he said he had been told by a woman, whom he did not know, to get the box for her.

His Worship said he did not like to send so young a boy to goal and ordered him to be flogged. He also advised the mother to have the boy removed from the Colony.

## JAMBLERS.

Twenty five coolies were charged with gambling—the accommodation of the court being taxed to admit of their being arraigned before his Worship. The offence took place at a shipping yard at Yau-mai.

Inspector Robertson, who had charge of the case, said that as he approached the defendants the alarm was given and they attempted to run away. They were, however, surrounded by the Chinese constables and arrested.

The first four defendants were fined \$100 each or two months' hard labour, and the remainder 82 each or seven days' imprisonment.

## REMOVING SAND.

Four coolies were convicted of removing sand from the foreshore. The first was fined \$75 and the others \$50 each.

## MARINE COURT.

Thursday, September 7th.

BEFORE MR. DAVID H. TAYLOR (MARINE MAGISTRATE).

Twelve of the crew of the British sailing ship *Andromeda* were charged by the master, Captain R. J. Deeks, with continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands on board the said ship, since 5th September, in Victoria Harbour. The defendants were British, American, Canadian, German, Swedish and Finnish.

Captain Deeks deposed that at 6 a.m. on the 5th inst. the ship's officers went forward to turn the men to and they refused to obey. Witness went forward himself at 8 a.m. and ordered the men to turn to but they again refused. McNaughton the twelfth defendant said he had a complaint to make but did not make any to witness who went forward. The men did no work on the previous day. They ought to have rigged stages and cleaned the ship's sides. At 6 a.m. on the 6th inst. the chief officer again called upon the men to turn to and they again refused. Witness did not see them then, but the chief officer reported the matter to him and he went to the police station at 9 a.m. and made a report. Subsequently the men were arrested.

Corcoran, the third defendant, asked witness why he did not let them see the magistrate on the 5th inst., and received the answer that no such request was made to him.

Stormer, seventh defendant—Why did you delay in hoisting the police flag?

Witness—Because I thought you would come to your senses.

Windon, sixth defendant—Why did you not let me see the doctor when he came on board?

Witness—I was not on board.

McNaughton, twelfth defendant—Did I not ask you yesterday to allow me to see the shipping master?

Witness—No.

H. G. Park, second mate, gave corroborative evidence, adding that defendants demanded to see an official, McNaughton being their spokesman. They gave no reason for their request, and witness knew of no grounds for complaint from the men.

A. G. Price, third mate, corroborated.

K. Gilmore, apprentice, said he knew of no reasonable cause for complaint on the part of the men.

H. Kook, first defendant, stated that he asked leave to go ashore on the evening of the 4th inst. but was refused. Next he made a similar request and was refused.

The second defendant made a similar statement. He further asserted that the officers had been ill-treating them all the way from New York to Hongkong, striking and abusing them. For that reason they wanted to see an official to complain to him, but the master would not allow them to go.

Hearing adjourned till this morning (Friday).

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY A CHINESE MONOPOLY.

We learn from an authoritative source, says the *N. C. Daily News*, that the Throne has sanctioned the recommendation of their Excellencies Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai of Tientsin, Director-General of Telegraphs, and Wu Ching-shih, Vice-Director-General of Telegraphs, to make the construction henceforth of telephones and wireless telegraph stations within the dominions of the Emperor of China a monopoly of the Imperial Chinese Government, whereby permission must first be obtained from the authorities before an outsider can be allowed to establish either of them. Telephones already established within the limits of the foreign settlement of Treaty ports are not included in the above restriction. We understand that the joint memorial of their Excellencies was handed to their Majesties on the 4th of the current month of August, and the Imperial Rescript granting their Excellencies' recommendation was issued on the 9th instant, with instructions to the Waiwpa to put it on record.

## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 7th September.

## IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

H. SCHWIER AND OTHERS v. W. VON UFFEL.

The following issues of law were submitted for his Lordship's decision in this case:—(1) Whether the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court to decide this action is or is not ousted by the term of the partnership agreement which was entered into between the plaintiffs and the defendant. (2) Whether the plaintiffs' claim in this action is or is not *res judicata*. (3) Whether the continuance of these present proceedings by the plaintiffs against the defendant are or are not vexatious and embarrassing to the defendant, and an abuse of the process of the Court.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Harbottle (of Messrs. Denny and Bowley) appeared for the defendant.

After hearing further argument his Lordship reserved his decision.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

NGAI LUM v. KWONG TAN CHEONG.

The plaintiffs claimed the sum of \$157.17, balance due for work done and material supplied to the defendant.

Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Bratton, Hatt and Goldring) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. E. H. Davis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the defendant.

Mr. Goldring stated that he had supplied the defence with particulars of claim, and the defendant had served a notice of set-off, and paid into Court the sum of 37 cents, being the difference between the amount of the set-off and the amount claimed. That the plaintiffs could not accept, and as the defendants admitted the account, the question really in dispute was the set-off.

His Lordship—Is that so, Mr. Davis?

Mr. Davis—Yes, my Lord, but I have one objection to raise. My friend is bringing an action on behalf of a firm, and under Section 484 of the Code the plaintiffs or their solicitor shall, on application in writing, forthwith declare the names and addresses of the partners of the plaintiff firm. I have applied to my friend for such names and addresses, but they have not been supplied.

His Lordship—The writ has been issued since 17th July, why didn't you take this preliminary objection long ago?

Mr. Goldring—I know the names of the partners, but do not know their addresses. The object of my friend's application is with regard to costs. I have a considerable sum of money in my hands and will undertake to pay them.

His Lordship—What they are applying for are the names and addresses.

Mr. Goldring—I have got the names, my Lord.

His Lordship—But the addresses?

Mr. Goldring—I cannot get them.

His Lordship—Well, I must adjourn the case, and if you do not supply them by to-morrow, on their application I will non-suit the case.

Mr. Goldring—If your Lordship will hear me a little further.

His Lordship—It is no good trying to argue, Mr. Goldring. The law says you must give the addresses.

Mr. Goldring—What particulars must I give?

His Lordship—If you give addresses in the interior of China they will ask for costs, I suppose.

Mr. Goldring—I have given them a guarantee for costs.

His Lordship—You must give them written notice by to-morrow.

Mr. Goldring—I can do it now.

His Lordship—Why didn't you do it before? Supply it by to-morrow. Until then the case is adjourned.

## CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, 6th September.

THE ITALIAN STEAMER "DOMINIO" LOST. News has been received by Messrs. V. P. Musso & Co. here, that their steamer *Dominio* which left Canton for Suifu on the 31st ult. was wrecked on the night of the 2nd inst. It is said that she ran on a rock at Tai Wok near Chak Po, and sank in deep water, and only a very small portion of her funnel is above water. Captain Corack and the crew of the steamer left Kowloon for Hongkong yesterday. Fortunately no lives were lost. I hear that the *Dominio* was insured with the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, for the sum of \$25,000.

## NEW NAM HOI.

I hear that Chan Pak Hui, who was lately appointed by Viceroy Shun to be acting Nam Hoi Magistrate, arrived here this morning. Sit Wing Nin has already taken up Mr. Chan's position in Sun Wei. Chan Pak Hui will relieve Wu Ming Poon on the 15th instant, that is two days after the moon festival. It will, however, be to the new magistrate's advantage not to take up the position before the moon festival, and should he do so he will have to spend a considerable sum of money for "presents" to all the local officials above his rank on account of this important festive.

## LI PAK HOI'S EXTRADITION.

Li Pak Hoi, a petty military officer under Admiral Li Tsun, deserted from the army some time ago. The military authorities discovered that he took refuge in Hongkong whereupon the Chinese Government communicated with the British authorities in Hongkong and caused him to be arrested and applied for his rendition. For a long time the local authorities did not receive any definite news from Hongkong as to whether the British Government could surrender the prisoner or not. Kwan Tak Chung, a military officer in Honan, has been deputed to go to Hongkong to bring the prisoner back to Canton if the Hongkong Government should surrender him. In the meantime, it is said that Li Pak Hoi has sent a petition to Admiral Li Tsun in which it is stated that he denied having absconded to Hongkong, but admitted that he did not apply for leave of absence to go abroad; that he is now willing to be taken back to Canton and be punished according to the Chinese laws, and that he does not desire to remain any longer in the Hongkong prison.

I might mention that Li Pak Hoi was formerly a pirate chief, and it was Admiral Li Tsun who invited him to surrender and swear allegiance to the Chinese Government.

## VICEROY'S SPECIAL DOCTOR.

Viceroy Shun has received a private telegram from Shanghai that the celebrated Chinese doctor, Chan Lin Fong, whom he had summoned by telegram, left Shanghai on the 5th instant and is expected to reach Canton on the 10th inst.

## IMPERIAL EDIT.

An Imperial Edit (by cable) has been received by the local authorities, stating that commencing from next year there will be no more triennial examinations.

STRANGE STORY OF THE BOYCOTT.

An American correspondent says:—The revival of the anti-American movement in China is beginning to attract close attention outside trade circles. The boycott is said to increase daily in severity, and it is predicted that diplomatic trouble will result before long, despite the apparent earnestness with which the Chinese Government repudiate liability for and sympathy with the movement. Some of the newspapers here, which have Trust wickedness on the brain, allege that the boycott, so far from being a spontaneous agitation by the Chinese themselves, was engineered in this country by the great capitalists, who desire, above all things, an unlimited supply of cheap labour. The idea was, by means of the boycott, to frighten the Federal Government into yielding to China in the matter of the Exclusion Bill.

The American capitalists, so the story goes, wrote to their agents in China, and the boycott commenced soon afterwards. President Roosevelt showed that he was amenable to this form of coercion, and the Chinese themselves took up the agitation in earnest, hoisting the capitalist engineers with their own petards. The suggestion is a fantastic one, and a fair sample of the lengths to which San Francisco journalists will go.

## GREGOR &amp; CO.,

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR.

## LIQUEURS

FROM

MARIE BRIZARD & ROGER, BORDEAUX.

AWARDS:

THE HIGHEST WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

[45-1]

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

# MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD is free from Starch. It is prepared in a similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD IS THE ONLY FOOD WHICH IS UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

## BRITISH TROPICAL TRADE.

It has long been a reproach to British commercial enterprise that while France, Germany, and Belgium have continuously employed scientific methods for the development of trade with tropical countries—England, the most deeply interested of all, has remained content with chance information. Liverpool deserves every credit, therefore, for making a determined effort to obliterate that reproach. That excellent local organisation, the Institute of Tropical Research, has just started a fund for the purpose, and judging from the large subscriptions already promised, there should be no financial obstacles to real success. Two wealthy members have each undertaken to provide £1,000 per annum for four years, and it is anticipated that others will follow their patriotic example to a substantial extent. The programme of inquiry covers a very wide area, including statistics, botany, zoology, chemistry, hygiene, and sanitation. But the main object is, as we interpret the prospectus, to place within reach of the commercial world a mass of authentic information, all bearing more or less on trade in its more practical aspects. When this is supplied, as should happen before long, the British merchant will be in a much better position to compete for tropical custom against his prying Continental rivals. And it is a pleasant reflection, in its way, that while they are helped financially out of State coffers, the British taxpayer will not have to disburse a single farthing for the Liverpool scheme of inquiry. — Globe.

## THE SPANISH CONSUL AT SHANGHAI.

## MISCHIEVOUS PRACTICES.

If the facts are as indicated in the following letter to the *N. C. Daily News*, there will soon have to be diplomatic intervention. The letter speaks for itself. "Sir,—I think the attention of the public should be called to a practice which, if allowed by the Chinese authorities to proceed unchecked, may lead to very grave abuses. The practice I refer to is that which is apparently being adopted by the Spanish Consul of granting to those Chinese subjects who choose to submit to Spanish jurisdiction the certificate of Consular protection. For instance, a Chinese man desirous of bringing a lawsuit against other Chinese subjects, before doing so he signs a submission to Spanish jurisdiction and then obtains from the Spanish Consulate a certificate of protection; the Spanish protectee then commences his suit in the Mixed Court and claims to have it heard before a Spanish Assessor, in which claim he is supported by the Spanish Consul. Whether this privilege of getting Spanish Consular protection can only be obtained by payment of fees I do not know, though I can hardly suppose it can be got for nothing, but certainly it seems to an ordinary person like myself that the granting of these certificates is absolutely unwarranted and is a very serious interference with the rights of the Chinese authorities over their own subjects. A Chinese subject has his own officials to protect him. Whom is it then that he is to be protected against? Or does the Spanish Consul claim the right to afford protection to Chinese subjects against their own officials and against the laws of their own country?"

As far as I have been able to ascertain there is nothing in the Treaties between the Foreign Powers and China which gives the Spanish Consul or for the matter of that, any other foreign Consul, this right. By what right, therefore, does the Consul claim to exercise this power? So long as a Chinese subject continues to reside in his own native country, how can he, without being guilty of what is practically treason to his country, submit himself to the jurisdiction of a foreign country, and place himself under the protection of a foreign State?

I understand that these so-called certificates of protection are only available for one year but can be renewed on payment of a small annual fee. What happens if the certificate is not renewed? Does the subject become a Chinese subject again, or is he in a state, so to speak, of suspended animation between the Chinese and Spanish jurisdictions?

Again, supposing one of these protectees happens to die while his certificate of protection remains in force, does his property devolve according to Chinese law, or does it come under the jurisdiction of the Spanish Consul?

Perhaps some of your readers who are more familiar than I am with International Law will be able to satisfy my curiosity on these points, I am, etc.,

J. C. HANSON.

## ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

## ANGLOPHONE OUTRUST.

The religious paper *Reichshote*, which has acquired European notoriety by its article on the "closing of the Baltic," has again come forward with an article, in which the probability of war with England is discussed with a remarkable fulness and freedom. Despite all the attempts made in official and semi-official quarters to lessen the disquietude throughout the country, the situation, according to this Conservative organ, is exceedingly serious, as, apparently, England is bent on crushing her rival Germany. The *Reichshote* bids England remember that Germany, even though defeated, would inflict serious loss on her victor, and then the United States would easily secure the position of first naval power. This position once lost by England could never be regained. A war with Germany would be the signal for trouble in India, Afghanistan, Persia, Egypt, and Central Africa. The Achilles heel of England is to be found in India. Besides, let England consider, says the *Reichshote*, that on the day when war breaks out between Great Britain and Germany, Germany will oblige France to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with her, and for all the losses incurred, Germany will make France pay the bill. The lesson, according to the *Reichshote*, is that while there is still time let Germany sharpen her sword on land as on sea. From recent occurrences no lesson, at any rate, may be drawn—viz., that no sacrifice is to great to strengthen the defenses of the Fatherland. May Germany, it prays, possess a united, strong, devout, and reliable people when this day comes, prepared joyfully to follow the call of their Kaiser in defence of their beloved country. The *Reichshote* declares that it echoes the opinions of the German nation, at any rate, of its best elements.

It is extremely difficult to explain the rancorous attitude of this journal, and many others which take their cue from it. The *Reichshote* is regarded as the organ of the German Lutheran Church. It is found in every man's throughout the country, but instead of preaching peace and good will, instead of seeking to draw together two nations, with much in common, at any rate with a common Protestant religion, it has done many other things recently to embitter their relations, and to render futile the attempts which have been made by the best spirits on both sides of the North Sea to induce the British and German peoples to live in friendship and concord.

## AN INLAND SQUADRON.

## NAVAL INGENUITY IN CHINA.

The *Daily Graphic* of August 4th gives a picture of H. M. S. *Woodlark*, with the following comments:—

Away up the majestic river Yangtsé Kiang in China, 1,800 miles from the coast, stands the great city of Chung King, in the province of Szechuen, off which is stationed a small British squadron of river gunboats, consisting of H. M. ships *Widgeon*, *Woodcock*, and *Woodlark*. They are there for the protection of British residents in this far Western province of the Great Flowery Land. As difficult, risk, and expense would be incurred in sending any of these gunboats to Shanghai for docking purposes, the officers in charge had a "grid," or flat dock, constructed upon a large sandbank, near to which the vessels are moored. The device has proved a great success.

The level of the Yangtsé is at zero between the months of December and March, but in April and May the river rises and falls to the extent of from six to ten feet at irregular intervals, owing to the spring rains. It was during one of these irregular rises that the *Woodlark*, which required to be docked, was warped immediately above the "grid," and as soon as the inevitable fall took place she settled firmly upon it, and now, being high and dry, is receiving a thorough overhauling, and having her boilers retubed by her own engine-room staff. This is a unique performance, and once again demonstrates that the British sailor is never at a loss when necessity arises.

Between the months of June and the end of September the island on which the "grid" was constructed is sixty feet under water, for the river is then at its maximum height of a hundred feet. The distance between Chung King and outside civilisation is shown by the fact that letters from Shanghai take about a month to reach the inland squadron.

30th August.







# OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAPAN  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

## EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.		DUE
FROM	STEAMERS	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"DIOMED"	On 14th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"KAISOW"	On 14th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"GARDANUS"	On 21st September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"HYDEUS"	On 28th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"CHINGWO"	On 28th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"KINTUCK"	On 5th October.
HOMEWARDS.		TO SAIL
FOR	STEAMERS	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP.	"PAKLING"	On 12th September.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL.	"ACHILLES"	On 20th September.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP.	"ANTENOR"	On 26th September.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL.	"ALCINOUS"	On 10th October.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP.	"AGAMEMNON"	On 20th October.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP.	"DIOMED"	On 24th October.

\* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with  
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND  
COMMON PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.  
EASTWARD.

FOR		TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via	STEAMERS	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	"TYDEUS"	On 1st October.
WESTWARD.		DUE
FROM	STEAMERS	
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, and PACIFIC COAST.	"YANGTZE"	On 28th September.
	"KEEMUN"	On 30th October.

For Freight, apply to  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
AGENTS. [910]

Hongkong, 18th August, 1905.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FROM		DUE
CHINKIANG	STEAMERS	
TSINGTAO, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG.	"SINGAN"	On 8th September.
CHIU and LIOLO.	"KASHING"	On 8th September.
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 9th September.
MANILA	"KILUKANG"	On 18th September.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.	"TAMING"	On 12th September.

\* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Unrivalled Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

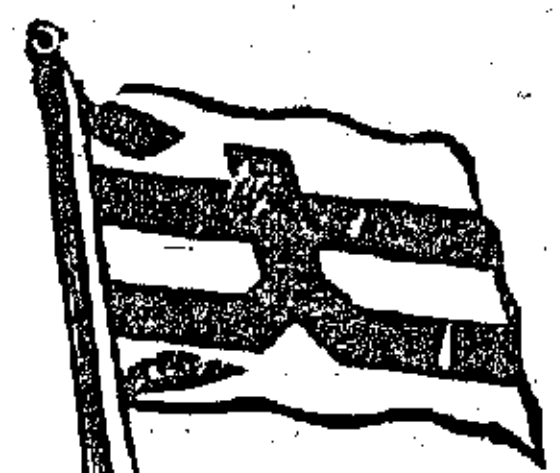
\* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

\* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SATOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
AGENTS. [11]

Hongkong, 8th September, 1905.



## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN  
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS  
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR		LEAVING
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.	THE CO.'S S.S.	
	"DAIJI MARU"	SUNDAY, 10th Sept., at Noon.
FOR		LEAVING
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.	THE CHARTERED S.S.	
	"FRITHOF"	WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept., at Noon.
	"PROTEUS"	SUNDAY, 17th Sept., at 10 A.M.

\* This Steamer has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and is fitted throughout with electric light.

\* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local branch Office at No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1905.

T. ARIMA, Manager. [14]

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	Freight & Passengers.
* SCANDIA	HAVE, BREMEN and HAMBURG	On 22nd Sept.	Freight & Passengers.
* SILESIA	HAVE & HAMBURG	On 4th Oct.	Freight & Passengers.
* SUEVIA	HAVE, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	On 10th Oct.	Freight.
* SLAVONIA	HAVE & HAMBURG	On 18th Oct.	Freight & Passengers.
* MEGYRIA	HAVE & HAMBURG	On 1st Nov.	Freight.
* SENEGAMBIA	HAVE & HAMBURG	On 15th Nov.	Freight.
* VANDALLA	NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	About 5th Oct.	Freight.

\* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of these steamers. Saloon and cabins, amidships. Lighted throughout by electricity. Daily-qualified doctors are carried.

For Further Particulars, apply to

**HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.**

HONGKONG OFFICE, No. 1, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

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## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANAD  
AND THE UNITED STATES.  
CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND  
VICTORIA, B.C.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).	
"TARTAR"	4,425 Tons Com. W. Davidson, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000 Tons Com. H. Pybus, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000 Tons Com. R. Archibald, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 18th Oct.
"ATHENIAN"	8,882 Tons Com. S. Robinson, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 1st Nov.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000 Tons Com. E. Bonham, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 15th Nov.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Handbooks, "Papers of Passage" and Freight, apply to  
E. BROWN, General Agent  
Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier

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## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR		TO SAIL
MANILA	STEAMERS	
SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA and SAMARANG	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 8th Sept., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"ONSANG"	Saturday, 9th Sept., Noon.
TIENTSIN	"KWONGSANG"	Tuesday, 12th Sept., 3 p.m.
SAMARANG	"WUSANG"	Tuesday, 12th Sept., 3 p.m.
SAMARANG	"MAUSANG"	Saturday, 16th Sept., 2 p.m.

\* These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

\* Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

\* Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Kudat, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
HONGKONG, 7th September, 1905.JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.  
GENERAL MANAGERS. [118]

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half of September	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	Second half of September
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half of September	JAVA PORTS	First half of October
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half of October	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	Second half of October

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on a through Bill of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the  
HEAD AGENCY OF THE  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.  
Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [16]

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE, DUNKIRK AND ANTWERP (DIRECT).

Calling at SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAOS."

Captain Abel, will be despatched as above on or about the 7th September.

This Steamer has accommodation for Passengers and carries a duly qualified Doctor.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Queen's Building.  
Hongkong, 25th August, 1905. [2048]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD, BREMEN.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOF, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

On TUESDAY, 14th September, at Noon, the Steamship "WILLEHAD," Captain ABERNATHY, with Mail, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD.

For Further Particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th August, 1905. [1976]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BREDAUX, MEDITERANEEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ERNEST SIMONS."

Captain Aillard, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 19th September, at 1 p.m.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line as "DUMBEA," bound for Melbourne via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:  
S.S. "POLYNESIEN" ... 3rd Oct.  
S.S. "CALEDONNIEN" ... 17th Oct.  
S.S. "OCEANEN" ... 31st Oct.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1905. [2]

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

BANCA, British str., 5,805, J. B. Ferguson, 6th Sept.—Japan 31st August, General.—P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

CHILDA, Norwegian str., 1,102, H. Nisepor, 22nd Aug.—Sourabaya 13th Aug., Sugar.—Order.

CHIVUN, Chinese str., 1,050, C. Stewart, 4th September.—Shanghai 30th Aug., General.—Chinese.

CHUNANG, British str., 1,418, R. Cox, 23th August.—Samarang 10th August, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.

CHIAVERING, British str., 2,154, D. Barton, 6th Sept.—from Salina Cruz, Ballast.—China Commercial S.S. Co.

CORPIS, British str., 2,744, Wm. Finch, R.N.R., 5th Sept.—San Francisco 2nd August and Manila 3rd Sept., Mails and General.—O. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

DEWENT, British str., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 6th Sept.—Samarang 27th August, Sugar.—Chinese.

DEVAVONGSE, Ger. str., 1,057, J. V. Benli, 19th Aug.—Bangkok and Swatow 18th Aug., Rice &amp; Sugar.—Butterfield &amp; Swire.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN, British str., 6,000, H. Pybus, R.N.R., 6th Sept.—Vancouver 14th August and Shanghai 4th September, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

FEL, Norwegian str., 880, N. Andersen, 26th Aug.—Haiphong 23rd August, General.—Angard, Thorsen &amp; Co.

FUKURA MARU, Japanese str., 1,946, H. Sakamoto, 1st Sept.—Moji 17th August and Nagasaki 1st Sept., 3,679 tons Coal.—H. U. Joffe.

GAKA, German str., 625, Hans Dahl, 9th Aug.—Sourabaya 29th July, Sugar.—Order.

GREGORY APCAR, British schooner, 2,961, Olfert, 4th Sept.—Calcutta via Straits 19th Aug., General.—D. Sassoon &amp; Co., Ltd.

HAITAN, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 6th Sept.—Fochow 2nd Sept., Amoy 4th and Swatow 5th, General.—Douglas LaPraik &amp; Co.

HELMER MENZEL, German str., 994, Karl Anor, 5th Sept.—Karatsu 29th Aug., Coal.—Order.

HERMANN MENZEL, German str., 1,661, W. Hansen, 14th August.—Chefoo 6th Aug., Beans.—Chinese.

HORNZOLLEN, German str., 6,680, O. Krewitz, 20th July.—from Genoa, Ballast.—Melchers &amp; Co.

HSIEH HO, Chinese str., 1,082, A. Crawford, 4th Sept.—Shanghai 2nd Sept., General.—Chinese.

ISCHIA, Italian str., 2,744, Cogliolo Andrea, 4th Sept.—Trieste and Singapore 29th Aug., General.—Carlowitz &amp; Co.

KOWLOON, German str., 1,495, H. Stehr, 20th Aug.—Bangkok 14th Aug., General.—Siemssen &amp; Co.

KWONGSANG, British str., 1,428, W. P. Baker, 2nd Sept.—Shanghai and Swatow 4th Sept., General.—Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.

LAERTES, British str., 1,337, J. B. Jackson, 1st Sept.—Saigon 27th Aug., Meat and General.—Chinese.

LANGLAN, German str., 2,300, Sperling, 7th Aug.—Saigon 2nd August, Ballast.—Jensen &amp; Co.

LENNOX, British str., 2,301, F. McNair, 1st Sept.—put back, General.—Doddwell &amp; Co.

LOONGSANG, German str., 1,245, Kalkofen, 4th Sept.—Shanghai 30th Aug., General.—Siemssen &amp; Co.

LOONGSANG, British str., 1,082, A. E. Sandbach, 4th Sept.—Manila 1st Sept., General.—Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.

LOOSK, German str., 2,020, G. Schultzen, 2nd Sept.—Bangkok 24th Aug., Rice.—Butterfield &amp; Swire.

LOYAL, German str., 1,582, L. Lorenzen, 27th August.—Bangkok 20th August, Rice and General.—Sander, Weller &amp; Co.

MAUSANG, British str., 1,614, R. Houghton, 4th Sept.—Sourabaya 29th Aug., Timber and General.—Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.

MONTANA, American str., 206, Carlos Canas, 21st Aug.—Manila 18th August, Ballast.—Jorge &amp; Co.

M. STRUVE, German str., 456, P. Brandt, 10th Aug.—Newchwang 5th Aug. and Chefoo 7th General.—Chinese.

OSCAR II, Norwegian str., 2,000, R. Olsen, 30th Aug.—Moji 25th Aug., Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ONSANG, British str., 1,787, J. T. Davies, 19th August.—Samarang 9th August, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.

PELAYO, British str., 1,100, Pryon, 17th Aug.—Tientsin 9th Aug., Ballast.—Geo. Mc-Bain.

POCASSET, British str., 1,720, James, 26th August.—London 10th July, General.—Doddwell &amp; Co.

POSHAN, German str., 1,790, Lomcke, 24th July.—Saigon 20th July, General.—Jensen &amp; Co.

PROGRESS, Norwegian str., 1,611, M. G. Steen, 21st Aug.—Sourabaya and Probolinggo 9th Aug., Sugar.—Order.

QUINTER, German str., 987, F. Hahn, 3rd Sept.—Bangkok 28th Aug., Rice.—Order.

SABINE RICHMOND, British str., 600, Miles, 7th Aug.—Swatow 6th Aug., Ballast.—Arnhold, Karberg &amp; Co.

SUMATRA, German str., 584, H. Winze, 24th August.—Singapore 17th August, General.—Norddeutscher Lloyd.

SUNSHINE, British str., 1,845, G. H. Pennefather, 4th September.—Iloilo 31st August, General.—Butterfield &amp; Swire.

SCOTTON HALL, British str., 2,470, B. Downe, 24th Aug.—New York 7th July, Case Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

## TYPHOON COLLISION AT MANILA.

The Cablenews reports:—The board appointed by the collector of customs to inquire into the causes of and fix the blame for the collision of the German steamer *Brundide* with the barkentine *India* has made the following report:The Board appointed by Manila Customs House Special Order No. 181 on this morning for the purpose of investigating the accident that occurred on the morning of the 29th instant to the bark *India* on account of being fouled by the German steamer *Brundide*, and the following reports is submitted.The only witnesses examined by the Board were Mr. John D. Chas. Harbourmaster, and Mr. Herbert Gossiaux, a representative of Messrs. Behn, Meyer and Company. No witnesses were present from the *Brundide*, for the reason that that vessel left port at 6 a.m., August 30, 1905, and before the meeting of the Board. On account of a delay in the meeting of the Board, the witnesses from the bark *India* were not present. The Board, however, visited the said vessel and interrogated those aboard regarding the accident.The case is briefly summed up as follows:—The bark *India* arrived at Manila on March 15, 1905, and at the time of this accident, was occupying her original berth with three anchors out, securely moored. As the vessel was practically out of commission there were only three men aboard to care for her. The *Brundide* arrived at Manila on August 7, 1905, and was assigned a berth behind the breakwater by the Harbourmaster. From all the information obtainable, the *Brundide* began to drag her anchors very early in the morning of the 29th instant, and to render collection of the vessel to be such as to render collision with other vessels probable. In trying to change this position and clear herself, the *Brundide* fouled the *India*, causing certain damage which will be mentioned later. In order to prevent the accident, the three men on the *India* snatched the anchor chains as much as possible; the accident was not avoided, however. The three men of the *India* were powerless to raise the anchors, and even had they been able, it would possibly have placed the vessel in a more dangerous position and she would have been blown on shore. It appears that the accident occurred previous to the visit of the Harbourmaster to the *India*.As stated before, the Board visited the bark *India* and carefully examined the damages to the vessel, which were found to be not serious, and the Board considers that the claim of P8,000, made by the person in charge, to be out of all reason, and that a fair and liberal estimate of the damages to be not more than P300.00, Philippine currency.The Board finds that no blame for the accident rests with the persons in charge, or on board the bark *India*, for the reason that this vessel was securely moored in her berth, and could not have moved without the assistance of a launch, without grave danger. The blame for the accident rests entirely with the master or officer of the German steamer *Brundide*, as it is quite evident, by the evidence, that the officer in charge of the *Brundide* had not obeyed port regulations in regard to precautions to be taken by vessels in the bay when typhoon signals are displayed. It is well to note that the fifth signal went up at 11 p.m., August 27, and was lowered at 6 p.m., August 29. The *Brundide* should have been in such a shape as to make it possible, by use of engine, to retain her position at her original berth and prevent her anchors from dragging.

## IN THE LAND OF SQUEEZE.

The "Notes" in a recent number of the N.C. Daily News included the following curious information:

Mr. Chang Chieh-chih, officially known as Chang Chien, Chuangyuan, or Optimus of the Doctor, or Metropolitan, Examinations of 1894, now holding the post of a Councillor of the Shanghai and Director-in-Chief of the Deep Sea Fishing Co., according to a letter from South Tientsin, the place of his birth, is not at all popular among his fellow-townsmen, owing to his predilection for obtaining control of the most lucrative businesses and the fabled hands in that vicinity. Starting from indigent circumstances—his father was a candy hawker—he did not get to the summit of his, and every Chinaman's ambition—the standing of Optimus—until past the mature age of forty. To show why the literary rank of Chuangyuan is so largely sought for and coveted by every Chinese student, we may state that a man while in the last stage of poverty may, the moment he becomes a Chuangyuan, become almost immediately a wealthy man and take the first seat of honour amongst his fellow citizens. For instance, the chieftain or district magistrate of the city which produces a Chuangyuan is rewarded by promotion to higher rank and is awarded at least ten "sticks of meat" in his official record by the Throne; or it is understood that it was his benevolent administration of the law and his fatherly care of the people under him that has brought the overhanging honour of producing a Chuangyuan to the district over which the chieftain is magistrate. In return for this, the moment news is received that a protégé (all the inhabitants of a district are considered protégés of the chieftain) has been made Chuangyuan, the homes of this fortunate personage, if poor, is rebuilt on a fitting grand scale at the expense of the chieftain and presents in money and in kind long to pour into the lap of the family of the successful aspirant to the first literary honours. Furthermore, prior to the completion of the new Chuangyuan, or Chuangyuan residence, the family, if poor, are invited to reside into some commodious house in the vicinity and they may, if they like, actually live on their fellow residents and the chieftain of the city. All this because the favour of their new Chuangyuan, who is still in Peking, must be obtained, so that he may not hand up a complaint to the Peking authorities against anyone in his native city, against whom he may have a grudge of some sort. For as a matter of fact a new Chuangyuan of the old régime is a power for the time being, and may get anything he desires, even from the Governor of his own province, while the bloom of his honours is



